

SEEK PROGRESSIVE AND LABOR VOTES ON FALSE CLAIMS

Democrats Posing as the Enactors of Legislation Which the Indisputable Facts Show to Be of Republican Origin.

AUTHORITY ON SOUND SOCIAL LAW CITES 11 GLARING CASES

Organized Labor Resents This Deception and Running True to Form Will in November as at Many Previous Elections Indignantly Smite Those Who Without Justice Lay Claim to Its Gratitude—Even the Much-Touted Federal Reserve Law is Based Entirely on the Statistical Research of a Republican Administration.

That "No class is more insistent than labor to condemn and punish those who without foundation lay claim to its gratitude" is the assertion of John Williams, ex-commissioner of labor, apropos of certain false claims set forth by Vance McCormick, Democratic National Chairman, in behalf of his party.

Chairman McCormick caused to be published in the New York Times, on July 31, an appeal for Progressive and Labor support, based on "twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House," and for which he claims credit for the Wilson administration and asks Progressive approbation. Commenting on this statement, the former Commissioner of Labor says:

"Students and promoters of sound social legislation will do well to examine this list for it contains a number of items of unusual interest.

"We may well believe that it was with a great deal of pride that Mr. McCormick contemplated the record of his party and that he drew a vivid mental picture of Progressives flocking to the support of Mr. Wilson because of the things claimed on behalf of this administration.

"It is a pity that in the interest of truth, which knows neither Democrat, Progressive nor Republican, we must mar this remarkable statement. Nevertheless, it is our duty to call attention to the fact that in his effort to induce support for Mr. Wilson the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee has fallen into a glaring error. We have no desire to disparage the achievements of the Wilson administration, but we must enter emphatic protest against any attempt to pad the record.

"Mr. McCormick claims 'twenty measures enacted by Congress while President Wilson has been in the White House.' This claim we dispute. More than one-half are measures enacted under a Republican administration and were approved by ex-President Taft, and for others the Democratic administration deserves no credit.

"Let anyone think that this is a groundless assertion we herewith furnish the record which can easily be verified:

From among the twenty pieces of legislation cited by Chairman McCormick, I select the following:

(1) Eight hour law on government work. In effect March 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(2) Eight hour provision for post office clerks. In effect generally August 24, 1912.

(3) Eight hour provision applicable to the manufacture of ordinance for the government. In effect January 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(4) Children's Bureau. In effect April 9, 1912. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(5) Industrial Commission Law to investigate industrial relations. In effect August 23, 1912. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(6) The phosphorous match law. Enacted in 1912, effective as to the importation of white phosphorous matches January 1, 1913, and as to the manufacture of such matches July 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(7) The Department of Labor Law creating a department with a secretary who shall be a member of the President's Cabinet. In effect March 4, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(8) The Parcel Post Law. In effect January 1, 1913. Signed by Mr. Taft.

(9) The Federal Reserve Law which, while passed during this administration, is based entirely on the vast work of investigation and compilation done by the Monetary Commission, during the Taft Administration, and closely follows, except in certain details, the legislation recommended by that commission.

(10) The eight-hour law for the District of Columbia, was fathered and put through by a Republican, Senator La Follette.

The anti-trust law antedates the Cleveland Administration—although President Cleveland never enforced it. From time to time, as with all great legislative acts, it has been necessary to amend or add to it, and the anti-trust law of the Wilson Administration was merely such an amendment, a logical development of the original act.

(11) The Commerce Court was actually abolished during the Taft Administration, although it has not been demonstrated that its abolition was a wise step.

"Any statement hereafter emanating from Mr. McCormick will be subjected to the closest scrutiny. The errors in his first effort are inexcusable and can only arouse resentment among labor men and social workers. No class is more insistent than labor to condemn and punish those who without foundation lay claim to its gratitude.

"Will Mr. McCormick explain his padding of the Record?" (Signed) JOHN WILLIAMS, Ex-Commissioner of Labor, New York State.

THE INCONSIDERATE BEHAVIOR OF A CANDIDATE.

Why does Mr. Hughes insist upon talking about that old-fashioned, not to say "dilapidated," doctrine, the protective tariff? For nearly the whole period of its industrial existence, the United States struggled along under protection. The Democratic party in 1913 came to the relief of an afflicted and burdened people.

The Republican Administration (not on account of the tariff, it is true) was overthrown. Before taking over the reins of government, and for many years prior to that time, countless Democratic statesmen had vainly tried to persuade the American people that the protective tariff was an inquiry, a veritable nuisance of evils. It fostered the trusts and it was an elevator of prices even to the thirty-cent shirt and the lower. They promised relief. The poor should be no longer oppressed; the cost of living should be reduced; must be, as the sure result of a tariff for revenue—protective only in spots, such as the Louisiana sugar mills and the Carolina cotton factories.

Doesn't Mr. Hughes know what the Administration did which he is now attacking? He ought to know. The Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. Wilson and Mr. Underwood, repealed that iniquity and abomination, the Payne-Adams tariff law—that foster mother of trusts and high prices—and enacted in its place the present law. Mr. Hughes knows, of course, as every head of a family in America knows, that the trusts have not yet been dissolved and that the cost of living is higher than ever—that the price of everything has reached an unheard-of height—but what of it?

What of it, indeed? While it is true that a protective tariff never failed, under any circumstances, to protect American industry and American labor, it is to be considered that the year in Europe has upset the plans of the present low-tariff administration considerably. Also it forms an excellent foundation for an alibi. It is a very unusual condition.

Now, the obvious thing for Mr. Hughes to do is to give the Democrats a chance to get their tariff on straight. Never mind the patient; let the doctor experiment. That time won't come, of course, until the war is over—according to the Democratic version. In other words the tariff-for-revenue doctrine doesn't fit the conditions; the conditions must be made to fit the tariff. So why this disturbance, Mr. Hughes?

Besides, when you discuss a little thing like the tariff, do you not know that such-in-Law McAdoo and the other statesmen of the Democratic family are likely to repeat their accusation that you are "pettifoggling"?—Charles, W. Van, Mail.

UNITED STATES HONOR.

Hughes' Criticism of Foreign Policy Approved in West.

(Portland, Ore., Telegram.)

The Republican party has selected a standard-bearer whose utterances from day to day justify the people who chose him. Not only does he bring before the country the shortcomings of the Administration that owes its existence to a divided Republicanism, but his criticism is everywhere constructive.

He tells what must be done and will be done by the party he represents to prevent wastefulness and extravagance in the governmental expenditures and to put a stop to the vexatious policy that has caused other nations to believe that the United States has no intention of backing up its demands made in the interests of justice and humanity.

Most vulnerable of all points in the Democratic armor is its foreign policy. Primarily this is because of the spoils system by which men trained in the consular and diplomatic service through long years, have been displaced to make room for politicians and friends of politicians, whose sole claim to preferment was their service to the Democratic party.

"If I am elected president of the United States," said Mr. Hughes last night, "I propose that every man I put in charge of an important department shall be a man eminently fit to discharge the duties of that department."

The denuding of the diplomatic service of men of experience in order to supply political jobs, as has been done by Mr. Wilson, or with his consent, Mr. Hughes denounces as "a capital offense—trading in the good name of the United States and damaging its honor." "Nobody," he adds, "has a right to pay political debts with the good name and honor of the United States."

Which is clear proof that Mr. Hughes has not been unkind of the high principles of government which must be maintained in order that this republic shall maintain its place as a shining example to all nations.

SCOTTISH RITE REUNION AND STATE FAIR

(Continued from page one.)

ocrats, now are on a tour of the state.

The season tickets sold as a basis of voting in the contest admit the holders to each of the nine performances at the fair grounds in Albuquerque the week of September 25-30. If separate tickets were purchased for each of these they would cost \$3.75 but the season ticket costs only \$2.00.

Already the friends of several young ladies in different counties have aligned themselves with one or the other of the county organizations and are hard at work to make their county the one casting the largest number of votes and their party the winning one in that county, so that they may have the privilege of naming the queen. Bernalillo county is excluded from the naming of the queen, as it almost would be a foregone conclusion that it would cast the largest number of votes. The winning party in Bernalillo county will have the privilege of naming the maid of honor.

Many social attentions will be given the queen and she will have the honor of presiding over the events of Albuquerque day, the most important day of the fair. Both the queen and her maid of honor will appear in the big preparedness parade which is to be a feature of the fair, riding in a beautiful float especially designed for their use.

MASTER'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Special Master, by virtue of a decree and judgment rendered in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the State of New Mexico, in and for the County of Rio Arriba, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1916, in a certain cause in said court pending, numbered 1596, Luis M. Ortiz, Teresa Ortiz de Chavez, Cleofilde Ortiz, Luisa E. Ortiz and Jaspar F. Ortiz, plaintiffs, versus James G. McNary, Executor of the Estate of Felix Martinez, deceased, Virginia Martinez, Flora Martinez de Hernandez, Felix Martinez, Alfonso Martinez, Reyes Martinez de Brunner, and Virginia Martinez, a minor, heirs at law of Felix Martinez, deceased, Clara D. True and Mary T. Bryan, defendants, will, on the 20th day of October, A. D. 1916, at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the postoffice, in Espanola, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, offer for sale and sell for cash in hand to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy the sum of \$13,945.91, with interest at 6% annum from July 18th, 1916, and the further sum of \$760.29, with interest at 1% per month from July 1st, 1916, the plaintiff's damages, and also the costs of the court and the further costs of this advertisement and sale, the following described real estate and premises, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the County of Rio Arriba and State of New Mexico, and described as follows, to-wit:

Situate, lying and being in the County of Rio Arriba, State of New Mexico, and commonly known as Los Luceros Ranch, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point or station marked "O"; running thence S. 61° 07' W. 74½ ft.; thence S. 61° 15' W. 140.3 ft.; thence S. 41° 16' E. 667½ ft.; thence S. 38° 30' W. 346.6 ft.; thence N. 42° 07' W. 1534½ ft.; thence N. 30° 52' W. 102 ft.; thence N. 41° 54' W. 106 ft.; thence N. 86° 39' W. 30.8 ft.; thence S. 44° 37' W. 151.1 ft.; thence S. 79° 05' W. 63.9 ft.; thence S. 65° 23' W. 154.6 ft.; thence S. 0° 16' W. 338 ft.; thence N. 77° 18' W. 89.2 ft.; thence S. 13° 31' W. 63.5 ft.; thence S. 76° 07' W. 104.7 ft.; thence S. 04° 18' W. 61.3 ft.; thence S. 40° 45' E. 237 ft.; thence S. 42° 12' E. 289.6 ft.; thence S. 44° 08' E. 136.7 ft.; thence S. 44° 40' E. 561.5 ft.; thence S. 46° 41' E. 73.7 ft.; thence S. 27° 12' W. 462 ft.; thence S. 39° 50' W. 574.2 ft.; thence S. 38° 24' W. 391.7 ft.; thence N. 54° 34' W. 186.6 ft.; thence N. 55° 27' W. 123.7 ft.; thence S. 38° 11' W. 43.6 ft.; thence N. 62° 01' W. 121 ft.; thence N. 54° 25' E. 65.9 ft.; thence N. 11° 01' E. 419.3 ft.; thence No. 18° 09' E. 152.7 ft.; thence N. 11° 13' E. 299.5 ft.; thence N. 54° 48' W. 221.2 ft.; thence N. 35° 12' E. 164.3 ft.; thence N. 38° 19' W. 291.1 ft.; thence N. 38° 19' W. 110 ft.; thence N. 36° 52' W. 121.4 ft.; thence N. 37° 42' W. 122.5 ft.; thence N. 40° 13' W. 141.4 ft.; thence N. 45° 47' E. 96.1 ft.; thence N. 57° 44' E. 343.2 ft.; thence N. 23° 31' E. 204.1 ft.; thence S. 85° 04' E. 347.5 ft.; thence N. 77° 15' E. 259.4 ft.; thence

S. 88° 07' E. 273.8 ft.; thence W. 88° 32' E. 109.1 ft.; thence N. 56° 39' E. 193 ft.; thence N. 45° 56' E. 417.9 ft.; thence No. 48° 46' E. 192.4 ft.; thence N. 71° 33' E. 463.3 ft.; thence S. 53° 0' 941.5 ft. to the point or place of beginning; Excepting however therefrom a strip of land running in a northwesterly direction between stations numbers 24, 25, 34 and 35 as shown on map or plat of Los Luceros Ranch made by The Southwestern Engineering Company of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and said strip of land being further described as follows, to-wit: From Station No. 24 running S. 39° 41' W. 255 ft. to station No. 25; from station No. 25 running N. 55° 11' W. 3094 ft. to station No. 34; running thence N. 11° 13' E. 299.5 ft. to station No. 35; thence S. 54° 48' E. 3234.8 ft. to station No. 24, the place of beginning.

Subject to the rights of way of public and community irrigating ditches and acequias passing over said lands or any part thereof, and also subject to the right of way of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company now upon said land, being the same property mentioned and described in the said decree and ordered sold to satisfy the judgment aforesaid, which was rendered upon a certain mortgage, dated May 2nd, 1912, covering the above described real estate, given to the plaintiff by Clara D. True, Mary T. Bryan and Felix Martinez, now deceased, to secure the payment of a promissory note for \$10,000.00, with interest at 6% per annum from May 2nd, 1912, said note and mortgage being the same sued upon herein.

JOHN J. KENNEY, Special Master.

1st pub. Sept. 8, 1916. Last pub. Sept. 26, 1916.

NOTICE OF PROOF OF WILL OF DAVID S. LOWITZKI, DECEASED.

State of New Mexico,) ss: County of Santa Fe,)

In Probate Court.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: Notice is hereby given that there has been filed in the office of the

undersigned Clerk of Santa Fe County, State of New Mexico, and Ex-Officio Clerk of the Probate Court of said County, an instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of David S. Lowitzki, deceased, late of the County of Santa Fe, New Mexico; that by order of the Judge of said Court, the date for proving said will has been fixed for Monday October 9th, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M., the same being an adjourned day of the regular September term of said probate Court.

Witness my hand and seal of said Court.

(SEAL) M. A. ORTIZ, Clerk.

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H. O. BURSUM'S SPEECH

Continued from page two

proper cultivation and farming are made available to the farmers of the state.

We should have good roads and more of them. We cannot expect to construct boulevards within the immediate future, but the state owes it to every county to have such road facilities as will permit citizens to travel and transact business without undue hardships. One flagrant case in point is the county of San Juan. One of the richest counties in natural resources, more water than any other county, and as good land as the sun ever shone on, her citizens are compelled on account of lack of road facilities to do nearly all of their business with the state of Colorado. This condition of affairs must be rectified as the state is not doing its duty to its citizens. The road laws, as they now stand, need modification. There is a lack of system, conflict of authority, lack of harmony in their administration, a lack of proper co-operation with the direct representatives of the people. These laws need modifying. They were modified at the last legislature and it was generally understood that Governor McDonald had agreed to sign the bill. The bill was passed during the latter days, and the pocket veto was taken advantage of by Governor McDonald, presumably in the interest of increasing democratic patronage throughout the state.

I regard the judicious building of roads as a profitable investment and road building in New Mexico will be fostered and encouraged by republican administration.

Our system of appropriations by the legislature is unsatisfactory. It is a haphazard way of doing business. We should have a budget system. Competent authority should investigate necessity prior to consideration of appropriations. I am also a believer in the short ballot. I believe in the short cause it fixes responsibility. These matters, however, would require constitutional amendments. I shall favor such amendments.

The question of taxation is one that is always with us. It is a very complicated question. Some improvement was made during the last session of the legislature. We have in this state a public spirited tax association. It shall be my desire to promote equality and efficiency with reference to taxation, and to that end I shall be glad at all times to advise and consult, not only with the taxpayers association, but all others who may be sufficiently interested to lend advice in the premises.

If I am elected governor, I shall act at all times for that which I believe to be right in accordance with the best judgment that the Almighty has endowed me with. I shall undertake to be open and frank, and assume responsibility. I shall undertake at proper times to suggest to the legislature, in definite form, such policies with reference to legislation as I deem best for the welfare of the state. I shall always feel that it is my duty to co-operate and advise with the chosen representatives of the people. I shall always be glad to advise with any citizen who has the interest and welfare of the state at heart with reference to public questions, without regard for race or political creed, and any reputable citizen, whether he be rich or poor, will always be welcome at the Governor's Office.

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